REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,845.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences 2 Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

	April 1874.		April 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingoria	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Cherbonne	7	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Coconada	21
,, Cannanore	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Beypore	9	,, False Point	24
,, Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
,, Allepy	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from there by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intercharging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally to BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

	March 1874.		April 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahonerah	15
,, Guadur	April 1	,, Fao	15
,, Muscat	3	,, Koweit	16
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bushire	17
,, Linga	7	,, Linga	22
,, Bahrein	9	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	11	,, Muscat	26
,, Fao	11	,, Guadur	28
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Kurrachee	May 1
Arrive BUSRREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta). The cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passengers' ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under:—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL:—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

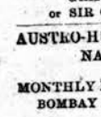
For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£31 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£15-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. H. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 30th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 630 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113	630 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473	300 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates:—

FARE to LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 550
Do. SUEZ ..... ,, 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, splendid Broadwood's Piano, First-class Slate Billiard Table, and a handsome Miniature Brougham, at No. 26, Cumballa Hill, Property of W. Gordon, Esq., and others.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the handsome drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, splendid Broadwood's piano, first-rate billiard table, double-barrelled gun, also few lots of choice rare flower plants, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, an assortment of valuable Jewellery.

By Order of Savayeechund Putteychund, on account and risk of Kissoo chund Sheo lall at Calcutta—

5 Bundles Rubies.
1 ditto Emeralds.

By order of Mortgagees, an assortment of valuable jewellery consisting of diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl nose-ring, pearl wails, necklaces, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Sore Eyes
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
D. S. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Parrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
Dr. F. Maynard, Medical Hall.

COTTON PRESSES AT BHOWNUGGUR.

—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the RENTING for one year or TWO NEW COTTON PRESSES Messrs. NAYSMITH & WILSON'S three CYLINDER, lately erected at Bhownuggur. For particulars apply to

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries & Managers, Bhownuggur Mills & Press Co., Ld.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET at MAZAGON.

The Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen at this Office.

Tenders should be endorsed as "Tender for the Mazagon Market," and should be sent in to the address of the Municipal Commissioner up to the 15th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON,
Assoc. Inst. C.E., Executive Municipal Engineer.

Exec. Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1874.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING COAL AT BHOWNUGGUR.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to the 4th April, for the SUPPLY of COAL to the BHOWNUGGUR MILLS & PRESS COMPANY, Limited, at Bhownuggur, for the current year, the Coal to be supplied as required. The monthly consumption will be about 120 tons.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries & Managers, Bhownuggur Mills & Press Co., Ld.

THE FRAMJEE CAWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. (200) Two Hundred per SHARE has been made by the Directors of the above Company, payable at its Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st day of May 1874, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Board,

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March 1874.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the receipt of another consignment of their Celebrated BRANDIES.

FINE OLD
PALE COGNAC
(HEART LABELLED BRANDY),
Per Dozen
Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC
(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate),
Per Dozen
Cash Rs. 24 Credit Rs. 27

PALE COGNAC,
Per Dozen
Cash Rs. 20 Credit Rs. 22-8

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1874.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Residents of Bombay, that during his recent visit to Europe and America, he has spared neither expense, time, or personal exertion in the selection and organisation of his Troupe, and fearlessly asserts that no combination of a similar nature has embraced so many Artistic Celebrities as the present.

Mr. CARSON has much gratification in stating that pre-eminent among his recent engagements is the

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ARTIST,
MR. HARRY LESLIE,
(whom he has prevailed upon to visit India)

Formerly Chief Comedian of Kelly and Leon's Minstrels, 720, Broadway, N. Y., and late Principal Comique of the Queen's Minstrels, England,

[The only Minstrel Company who have ever performed (By Special Command) before Her Majesty and Court.]

Mr. LESLIE, both in England and the United States, has long held the first position as the most finished Comedian of the Ethiopic Stage.

Mr. CARSON also takes great pride and satisfaction in informing the Public that at his solicitation,

Mr. J. O. PIERCE,

has early coadjutor, has been induced to revisit the scenes of his former triumphs.

Mr. PIERCE, during his previous visit to India, was so great a favourite, and his merits, as a Solo Instrumentalist, are so widely known and appreciated, that Mr. C. feels assured of the gratification his Patrons will feel at seeing this announcement.

In addition to the above, Mr. Carson would wish to draw attention to the names of the following Gentlemen, who have been engaged from the first Companies, and who are artistes of acknowledged position and ability in the Profession, viz.—

Mr. W. HOGARTH,
Baritone Vocalist,
Formerly of Chichester Cathedral, Viola and Euphonium Instrumentalist,
[From the Original Christy's Minstrels, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.]

Mr. G NORVILLE,
Tenor Vocalist,
[From St. Paul's Cathedral, the Crystal Palace, and St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.]

Mr. G. H. HENRI,
Tenor Vocalist, Eccentric Banjo Performer, and Solo Violoncellist,
[From the Original Christy's, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and the Prince of Wales' Christy's Minstrels]

Mr. J. C. TALBOT,
Danseuse Prima Donna, Female Impersonator and Character Vocalist,
[From Christy's Minstrels, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and the Prince of Wales' Christy's.]

MRS. D. CARSON and MRS. J. O. PIERCE Will preside at the Pianoforte during the Entertainments.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
D. S. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Parrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
Dr. F. Maynard, Medical Hall.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by the Advertizer, a Clerkship or situation of trust. Five years' experience. Unexceptionable references. Address "Experientia," c/o Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a light DOGCART in good order. Wheels new. Price Rs. 250. Address "C. C.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c. as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORK NORWICH, ENGLAND.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORE IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
OPERA COMIQUE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH,
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from the
"OPERA COMIQUE" AND "THEATRE VARIETIES," PARIS,

will give the last of their fashionable performances, being unable to prolong their stay in Bombay in consequence of other engagements,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
when will be presented an
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
Comprising some of the
GREATEST NOVELTIES,
AND MOST POPULAR WORKS.

Full Programmes will shortly be published.

Musical Director.....Sign. G INZOLI,
who will perform several selected pieces during the Evening.

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9¦ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	,, 10	Gallery	,, 2
		Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., Hummum Street.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, inlaid and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

SECOND HAND.—FOR SALE, 14 inch Dumpy Level, by Elliott Brothers, and Theodolite by H. Barrow and Co., both complete and in good order. Price Rs. 250 for both, to ensure quick sale. For inspection, &c., apply to "G. N." at this Office.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five Rupees) per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the SECOND or RESERVED ISSUE of SHARES, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER URIE, Esquire, deceased—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1868 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1868," NOTICE hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against, the Estate of ALEXANDER URIE, late of No. 18, Osborn Street, Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, in England, Esquire, deceased, who died on or about the 8th day of April 1873, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 9th day of March 1874 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs Forbes and Co., are required on or before MONDAY, the 13th day of April 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to AGNES URIE (the sole Executrix named in the said Will) having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of March 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.
Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,
PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE.

THE Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel.

SMALL Size to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice at each operation .. .. Rs. 147
LARGER Size to make about 5 lbs. of Ice at each operation .. .. Rs. 210

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE IMPERISHABLE FPERUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or for bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very élite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 30 per cwt.
Do. Sisir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Ronnan and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bonding Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

IMPORTED VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay, Cash Rs. 6
Do. Pts. do. ,, 4

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers in the World of BASS' ALE, and the shipments received from them during the past two years give confirmation of the unrivalled

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 26TH MARCH.

Exchange on London has fallen considerably, and business has been done at fully one-half per cent. lower than yesterday, and rates for to-day close weak.

Government Securities are improved in values and slightly in demand for cash, and forward.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11⅜d. nl.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11 3-16d. nl.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7-16d. to 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 13/16d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. to 19/32d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 249½.

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 97⅛ to 98
Do, demand..... 100⅛ to ⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do, demand..... par
On China Bills, 30 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 106½ nl.
Four & half per cent. ... ...102½ nl.
Four per cent. ... ...101¼ nl.
Bonds and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
25 years' Debenture Loans 102½
ten's' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 6 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New ruenchLoan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....111

Rate of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .....11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .....11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise .....13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....12 ,,
Bank Bills .....11 ,,
Mercantile Paper .....14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6
Carolus ... ... ,, 220
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-France Pieces ... ... ,, 214½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106¾
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamer are dull and declining. We quote £2-16-3 for steamers partly loaded and £2-12-6 to £2-15-0 for boats in port not commenced loading or near at hand. Sail rates unchanged. The big steamer Hankow has been taken up by native speculators to-day at £2-15-0 with concession in rate for small stowage for Liverpool.

London: Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... } No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d. Wooden Ships ,, ... £3 0s. 0d. Myrabollams ..... £2 7s. 6d. Coir Bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. Cotton..... Coffee ..... } £3 5s.
Havre ...
Ireland Steamers—
London .....£3 0s. 0d.
Venice .....£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .....£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool .....£3 0s. 0d.
Cotton .....£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 30 per ton. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active and rising for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue and Spinning shares. Land shares closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
32,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	727
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	397½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	129
10, 000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	49

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,320
6,000	150	all	20p.s.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	40¾-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-3	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,445
500	2,500	all	175p.	Alliance Spinning	2,700
900	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	90*	Bombay United	1,235
2,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
2,500	4,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,725
750	2,000	all	100p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,335
1,000	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	200
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	125
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,385
900	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	nl	150p.s	Oriental	3,850
600	2,500	400	400p.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1,000	800p.s	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,740 xd
500	1,000	250	150p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	365

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	200
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	950
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,980	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
250	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 p.s	Fort Press Co.....	3,900 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1 0
3 0	1,000	all	70 p.s	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	600
200	400	350	60 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	565
600	2,000	5 000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
190	2,500	750	125 p.s	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,550
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
4 0	850	750	125 p.s	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
110	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,900
1,000	...	all	40p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	40
800	...	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,150	...	100	8 p.s.	Malabar Company Ld..	100
4,000	0	all	1¼ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	26
...	600	all	45 ps.	Thrasher & Co	405
...	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
.....	95	19¼	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	7½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Colombo (s)	Brown	London, Feb 21.
26	H. M. S. Glasgow ...	Jones	Muscat, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Accrington	Chaffe	Liverpool.
	Dido (s).....	Jardine	Trincomalee, &c.
	Redwater (s)	Hilhards	Havre.
	European (s)	Steel	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, to China &c.
Steamer Dalui, to Aden and Suez.

SHIPPING LIST, SUEZ CANAL.

Week ending 8th Mar. 1874.

HOMEWARD.

Mar. 1 Danube, French, Marseilles.
1 Provence, French, Marseilles.
1 Good Hope, British, London.
1 City of Exeter, British, Port Said, orders.
2 Venetia, British, Southampton.
2 Vedetta, Italian, Messina.
2 Infant don Gedo, Portuguese, Lisbon.
4 Austin Friars, British, Hull.
4 Vitidz, Russian, Cronstadt.
4 North Tyne, British, London.
4 Cumbran, British, Spithead.
4 Melverine, British, Malta.
4 Duke de Palmetta, Portuguese, Lisbon.
5 Leon, Spanish, Liverpool.
6 Ennove, British, Liverpool.
6 Malabar, British, Portsmouth.
6 Cathay, British, Southampton.
8 Conseti, British, Southampton.
8 Abbotsford, British, Southampton.

OUTWARD.

Mar. 5 John Tenant, British, Bombay.
7 Agamemnon, British, China.
7 Teviot, British, Aden.
8 Persia, Italian, Bombay.
Arrived at Port Said, City of Manchester, Navarino.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 11 Nasson, H M S, Gray, from Malta.
12 Queen Victoria, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
12 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from London.
13 Borneo, ss, Sprankell, from Batavia.
13 Teviot, ss, Nesbitt, from Cardiff.
13 Levorno, ss, Dodero, from Calcutta.
14 Royal Standard, ss, Kirby, from Bombay.
14 Australia, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
14 Persia, ss, Mercello, from Geneva.
15 Madoline, ss, Bozzone, from Singapore.
15 Serapis, H M's F S, Bickford, from Bombay.
15 Agamemnon, ss, Thompson, from Liverpool.
16 Lombardy, ss, Gilson, from Bombay.
16 Borrowdale, ss, Davies, from Bombay.
17 Hoogly, ss, Varemgot, from Marseilles.
17 Castore, ss, Marrusig, from Trieste.
17 Hyllon Castle, ss, Armstrong, from Colombo.
17 Godawery, ss, Mortamord, from Mauritius.
18 Kwang Tung, H. M., Elton, from Kotoma.
18 Silvia H M's G B, St John, from Plymouth.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12 Queen Victoria, ss, Butler, to London.
12 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Bombay.
14 Borneo, ss, Sprankell, to Marseilles.
14 Australia, ss, Murray, to Suez.
14 Roya Standard, ss, Kirby, to Trieste.
15 Persia, ss, Mercello, to Bombay.
15 Levorno, ss, Dodero, to Marseilles.
17 Lombardy, ss, Gilson, to Suez.
17 Hoogly, ss, Varemgot, to China.
17 Castore, ss, Murrasig, to Bombay.
17 Borrowdale, ss, Davies, to Marseilles.
17 Hylton Castle, ss, Armstrong, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Mar. 7 Bride of Lorne, ship, Gillmore, from Liverpool.
8 Persia, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
11 Nassau, H M's S, Gray, from Malta.
11 Teviot, ss, Nesbitt, from Cardiff.
15 Madoni, ss, Bozzano, from Singapore.
17 Godavery, ss, Morthmord, from Mauritius.
18 Kwang Tung, H M, Elton, from Kotama.
18 Sylvia, H M G B, St John, Plymuth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s, 1 case haberdashery and 1 case thread, the L. A. and A. Co.; 2 cases paint, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co; 12 packages paper, Kabhoy Tyabjee.
Trafalgar, s, 25 drums linseed oil, Joseph Soares; 2 cases perfumery, Jewabhoy Sultanjee.
Coimbatore, 10 cases slates, 20 cases haberdahery, and 7 cases stationery, Mesjee Budroodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pendragen, 495 bales cotton, the L. A. and A. Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel and Co; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Manila, 135 cwts, coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.
Ellen Bates, 87 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Helen Scott, 350 bales cotton, the L. A and A Co.
Yeddo, s, 50 bales cotton, Edward Bates and Co.
European, s, 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 4,000 bales cotton, Nasserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 200 bags linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co.
City of Richmond, 168 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Potomac, s, 76 bales cotton, Dawjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein Sons and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan, s, 15 cases peacock feathers, Mahomed Dewjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Indian Empire 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 40 bags gingellyseed and 9 bags ground nuts, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 400 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hindostan, s, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. Celestial Empire, 300 bales cotton H, Clason and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL—MARCH 25.

Falin, Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Farquhar, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.
Thomson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Swindley, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal 15th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Dakeyne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Allardyce, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Berar.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 26.

Phillips, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Deesa.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th March, 1874.

The C-in-C has been pleased to appoint Lt J W T Spencer, F Battery 15th Brig R A, to be an Extra Aide de Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned Medical officers are appointed to do duty with Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian ship Euphrates on the 2 4th instant:—
Surg A C McTavish, Surg C K Harvey, M D, Surg C M Cuffe, Surg W W Quinton, M D, Surg T C Tolme, and Surg J W Morgan.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—Vet Surg S M Wills, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, in anticipation of sanction by H E the C-in-C in India.
Royal Artillery—Maj T M Holberton (2 Batty 18th Brig) from 10th April to 10th Sept 1874, to Cashmere on private affairs.
Maj W H Wardell (No 5 Batty 6th Brig) to England to 31st March 1875, for the purpose of taking part in the Government observation of the "Transit of Venus 1874.
3rd Foot (1st Batn)—Capt H T Halahan, to England, per Troop-ship from date of departure, to appear before a medical Board.
63rd Foot—Lieut M R Le G Anderson, to England per Troopship, from from date of departure, to appear before a medical Board.
83rd Foot—Lieut C St L Wilkinson, from 21st March 1874, in extension, to remain in Bombay pending retirement.
Leave to much of G O C No 177, 14th instant, as relates to Lieut C J Davenport and Surg W Geogheran 83rd Foot is cancelled.

Army Medical Department—Surg J B Hannah, M D, to England per Troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with Troops.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col Plomer, for 15 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt F C Singleton, Adjt 28th N I, for 30 days from date of departure to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J L Nation, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Capt A W Crewe-Read, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.
Lieut J T Carruthers, Bombay S C, Adjutant 16th N I.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.
Depy Comsy and Hony Capt J Mathews, Barrack Dept, Bengal No 217—Col A W Lucas, C B Dy Comsy Genl of the Army, having reported his arrival at Aden on 12th instant, on the Departmental duty at that Station delegated to him, the following reversions are ordered in the Comst Dept, to have effect from the 12th instant, inclusive:—
Lieut-Col F Pilgrim, Actg Depy Comsy Genl, to revert to the Grade of Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.
Maj J W Willoughby, Actg Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to revert to the Grade of Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class.
Maj R T Clarke, Actg Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to revert to the Grade of Depy Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.
Capt W T Geary, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl First Class, to revert to the Grade Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, but will continue to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class.
Lieut W B Seton, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to revert to the Grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months.
Maj W A Baker, R E, Under-Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr Justice Kemball, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted by Her Majesty's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of three months' furlough.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E T Candy, C S Actg Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kattywar, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 8th April next.
Capt C Wedehouse is appointed to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kattywar, during Mr Candy's absence on leave

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr Justice McIvill, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed furlough for eight months, from the 14th April 1874.
Mr Gun adhar Vishwan th Gokhle has been confirmed in the appointment of Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Poona from 20th January 1872.
Maj T E Britten to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad vice Lieut-Col J E Westropp, retired.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H L Wright, Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, is allowed furlough for six months.
Surg-Maj M M Mackenzie, M D, is appointed Supt of Mahableshwar from the date of expiry of Dr Bell's term of office.
Mr M J Shaw-Stewart to act as Collector and Magistrate.
Poona Mr Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, N. D., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj C Johnson to act as Civil Surg at Ahmedabad until further orders.
Surg W. Nolan to be Civil Surg Aden, vice Dr. James, deceased.
Surg F Jones to be Civil Surg Panch Mahals.
Surg-Maj G C Bell, M. D., to be Civil Surg at Dharwar, vice Dr Mackenzie, appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar.
Mr W G Pedder, C S Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is allowed special leave of absence for six months.
Mr E W Ravenscroft to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr W G Pedder.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Price, Sup Kurrachee Harbour Works, is allowed furlough to Europe for nineteen months.
Mr G T Molecey, Ex Eng, third Grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.
Surgeon-Major Ward, Presidency Surgeon, First District, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
Surg F Murphy, M D, Civil Surg, Kotri, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may shall himself of it, his duties during his absence being performed by Surg Williams, Superintendent of Vaccination, Sind.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thrasher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the India Edition of the *Bombay Gazette, Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ASHTON—March 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon Major W Ashton, of a daughter.
SMITH.—March 14th, at Hydrabad, Sind, the wife of Mr C S Smith, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McINTOSH—FRASER—March 18th at the British Legation, Rome, A R McIntosh Esq, of Calcutta, to Hughina, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Fraser, Esq, of Calcutta

DEATH.

KING—March 19th, at Ailygurh, Elizabeth Margaret, second daughter of the late Arthur King Esq, of Chittagong, aged 22 years and 6 months.
SMITH—March 17th, Mary Jane, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs C S Smith, Government Telegraph Department, aged only 70 hours.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

How have we offended the Government of India? We do not care to stay to inquire whether every journal in India except one had not a similar question to ask itself when it saw the *Pioneer* of Wednesday. We are concerned enough about the displeasure which the said Government has evidently visited upon ourselves without staying to inquire too much into the griefs of others. It would appear, judging from the system of rewards pursued by the Government of India, that the Indian newspapers are regarded as so many children in a school, and that the Government of India is the teacher who is armed with a birch in one hand and plums in the other. For some reason or other which we, being merely one of the pupils, cannot fathom, the *Pioneer* has been voted the "good boy" of the whole school, and we are punished, while the *Pioneer*—or rather "*Pi.*," the name by which he is most familiarly known in the play-ground—is rewarded with the plums. These consist in "official telegrams" and early copies of the *Government of India Gazette*. The "*Pi.*" is justly proud of its distinction, and when it obtains such a piece of information as the following:—

CALCUTTA, 24th March.

"The Yarkand treaty was concluded on the 2nd February"—

it does not accept it modestly, but with all the confidence, if not effrontery, which must arise from its immense conviction of its valuable moral and mental character, it boldly sticks "Official telegram" above the information. Of course we wish we were "a good boy," and then we might get "official telegrams" too, and also early proceedings of the *Government Gazette* which might enable us to publish important information before any of our contemporaries. But as we cannot all be "good boys," in the sense of the "*Pi.'s*" goodness, we may be excused for being wicked enough not to accept calmly and sweet-facedly the position which the Government of India has seen fit to assign to us in the school. We mean to grumble—yes, Government of India, much as we respect your spectacles and your mode of shuffling in your slippers, actually to grumble; and we do not care even though you do give the good *Pioneer* more "official telegrams" than ever because of our obstinacy. We mean to say that there should be an explanation given to the public regarding these "official telegrams." If the *Pioneer* is correct in sticking "official telegram" in front of certain information, then we assert that we and the other journals in India have as good a right to that official information as the *Pioneer*. The Government of India has no right whatever to choose one paper to be the vehicle of its "official information." It has no right to use public money to handicap one newspaper to the disadvantage of another. A Government does not give priority of official information to any newspaper for nothing; and we think we can offer as good a *quid pro quo* as the *Pioneer* supplies. It would only be fair to put up to auction the right of getting certain information from Government offices in exchange for so many columns of discreet toadyism every week. We know that newspaper life in India is hard enough already without there being the slightest necessity for the struggle being made more severe by the employment of public money against us. If the *Pioneer* has no right to stick "official telegrams" above its information—if, instead of that information being, as is implied, sent by the Government of India, it is merely information stolen surreptitiously from an official despatch to which some dishonest official, in the pay of the *Pioneer* as well as of the public, has access—then an explanation to that effect should be forthcoming. We repeat that regarding actual "official" telegrams every Indian newspaper has a right to be supplied with them contemporaneously. We do not ask for them as a favour. Representing quite as important a section of Indian ratepayers as Allahabad contains, we ask for them as a right. If the Government of India cannot afford to send "official telegrams" to more than one newspaper, then let it send none at all. We can hardly believe, however, that the Government of India would be so unwisely invidious as to send exclusive "official telegrams" to the *Pioneer*. It is much more easy for us to believe that the newspaper with the Paragon Famine correspondent, and the belief that every serious political subject exists only to have a reference to some part of Joe Miller's book, is putting "official telegram" above surreptitiously obtained news on no other authority than that of its all-sufficient effrontery. We hope we shall hear no more of these so-called "official telegrams;" and, moreover, we hope the Government of India will in future see that the enthusiastic "official" friends of the *Pioneer* have less favourable opportunities of slinking out of the Government printing office with a pilfered early copy of the *Government Gazette* concealed artistically in the folds of their cotton clothes.

THE meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday concerned subjects of considerable importance to our local as well as our mofussil communities, and we were therefore glad to see the Hon. Messrs. Tucker and Chapman present during the debates. Both of these gentlemen have individualities and are strong in the gift of criticism—a quality which can scarcely be applied to Bills introduced in Legislative Councils in India without doing them ultimately a great deal of good. Take Messrs. Tucker and Chapman away from Wednesday's quorum of Councillors, and what a peculiarly weak remainder of legislators there is! It is complained of Mr. Tucker that he is obstinate, and so he is, we admit; but, if there is a place upon earth where we most prefer to see him exercise his obstinacy, it is the Legislative Council Hall, where he calls forth from opponents the best arguments they have to advance regarding the measures under his criticism. A discussion lets the light into chinks, and we prefer clever obstinacy to silent, stupid acquiescence in the views of any Hon. Member of Government who is pleased to introduce a Bill to the notice of the Legislative Council. We have no doubt that, if Messrs. Tucker and Chapman had not been present at the last Council meeting, none of the important points which they started on the Tramways Bill and the Jails Bill would have been brought up, and two more specimens of crude and ill-formed legislation would thus have been several stages nearer to becoming inflictions upon patient and long-suffering people.

We do not propose at present to dwell upon the discussion on the Jails Bill, nor to notice the strange figure cut by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, when he harlequinaded past several rather notorious actions of his own in connection with appointments to the Sheriffship and argued that the post of Shrievalty should be abolished in Bombay, on the grounds that the office is an ancient relic and a source of general dissatisfaction—reasons which he might just as appropriately have advanced on behalf of the immediate deportation to England of the head of the Government and his Senior Councillor. To a man with the Hon. Mr. Tucker's appreciation of a piece of humour it would be unnecessary to mention that it is the appointment of men with plenty of offices already, like Dr. Hewlett, that brings the Sheriffship to be regarded as a field for jobbery. So long as a man is made Sheriff because of his public services, the public have nothing to say against his being rewarded with the post; but of course the public are entitled to be dissatisfied, and to say so, when a man is made Sheriff because of his domestic relations with the official who has the principal voice in appointing him. However, "as men of all sorts take a pride in girding at" the senior member of Council, as they are said to have done in the case of another much-maligned gentleman, we shall say no more at present of the extraordinary zeal he has suddenly roused himself to display, shortly before his final departure for Europe, for the abolition of an office which he has hitherto managed to get along very pleasantly, as all his personal friends are ready to avow. What we have now to do with is the Tramways Bill. We are glad that the Hon. Mr. Chapman and the Hon. Col. Kennedy spoke out so decidedly as they did regarding that measure, and that it was, in the face of the opposition of its sanguine promoter, referred to a Select Committee. It is difficult to understand why the Hon. Mr. Rogers opposed the proposition to allow the Bill to be considered by a Select Committee. Surely he must have understood that though a tramway such as has been laid down in the chief streets of Bombay might do very well in the deserts, and cause no great inconvenience to the venerable Arab Chieftains of those localities, yet here it must be very closely examined, and all the attention which a Select Committee can give it will not be too much. The Hon. Mr. Chapman was right when he said that already the tramways have proved an intolerable nuisance. They have torn up our roads, shaken our carriages to pieces, tried our tempers, and the promoters have been consigned to perdition times innumerable by passengers heaved among the stone billows in Kalbadavie Road and Colaba Causeway. And, notwithstanding the Hon. Mr. Rogers' objection to the tramways being designated what they have already proved to be, the words used by Mr. Chapman represent the popular feeling about the tramways, and people may well ask why they should suffer all the present inconvenience. Because tramways have succeeded in various parts of the world, it does not follow that they must succeed in Bombay, where bullock gharries can compete with them at lower rates than the Tramway Company can afford to take. At all events, it will be necessary for the Select Committee to consider well what the Hon. Mr. Chapman has said. The Tramways Bill is at present a very one-sided measure, being much more taken up with devising means whereby the Tramway Company may entirely block up our roadways and pavements and have the use of our thoroughfares in preference to people who pay the road rates which the Company are exempted from, than with setting forth how persons may have a direct claim against the Company when their persons or their property sustain injury through the fault of the Company's servants or by improperly-laid rails. To be sure, injured persons may prosecute, but it is the Municipality they must prosecute and not the Tramway Company! One might think this Company were able enough to bear their burdens directly without having them first borne by the Municipality, with whom, so far as we can see, they may dispute in particular cases as to whether they ought or ought not to take over these burdens. We cannot see the force of the circumlocution at all. If a man has his carriage broken, he ought to have the power of bringing himself face to face at once with the Company instead of being compelled to fight them through the Municipality, who may use against him a portion of the money which he has had to subscribe towards the civic revenues. The Select Committee ought also to consider what was said about the advisability of the tramways being imbedded in pavement. At present, the metalling on each side of the rails falls away, leaving the rails standing up bare, and unless a carriage takes those rails at a broad angle any attempt on its part to cross must be attended with the danger of the wheels being wrenched off. We have already seen cotton carts lying broken in the middle of the tramways, the wheels having been torn away, and surely, if this state of things prevails when the rails have been untried by car traffic, the Hon. Mr. Rogers need not have objected so pettishly either to the remarks which were very properly made by the Hon. Messrs. Chapman and Kennedy or to the proposal that the Tramways Bill should be sifted in a Select Committee.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY our correspondent in Vingorla telegraphed some interesting particulars regarding the Chaldea. The Burma, which left Bombay to assist the Chaldea, arrived at Vingorla at 6 P.M., on Wednesday, with a steam barge in tow. She was to have taken on the Chaldea's passengers and cargo yesterday.

nature of the business. There is, of course, one simple explanation of the activity among spinners and manufacturers when so many causes seem to concur against it, and that is the certainty of abundant cotton. Although the immediate prospect is not very bright, many producers look on the situation as hopeful from the fact that cheap cotton is always a sound basis to start upon. About the supply of cotton there is no room for doubt. The estimates of the American crop are now generally enlarged to 4,200,000 bales; the surplus in Egypt is unusually large: and other sources are at least moderately favourable. If only the mill-owners would treat their hands to a little short time the *basis* of prosperity would get yet wider and firmer, and be proportionately more durable.

With respect to the American crop I see that American spinners, notwithstanding the financial crisis which prostrated so many interests there last autumn, have taken more cotton since the 1st September last than during the corresponding portion of the previous year; the actual amount being 584,000 bales against 556,000 bales last year. Since the 1st January the quantity has been 290,000 bales against 245,000 bales. France and the Continent during that time have taken 119,000 bales more than last year, thus bringing up their previous arrears; but during the same time Great Britain has taken 76,000 bales fewer, thus losing her previous excess. The stocks in Havre and Continental ports are nevertheless much below those at the corresponding date last year, the total being 370,000 bales against 488,000 bales. Of the 370,000 bales, 191,460 are American, 113,420 East Indian, and 65,120 all other sorts. The quantity of East Indian at the same date last year was no less than 233,740 bales. How the difference is to be explained—by reduced import or increased consumption—I know not: probably the latter.

I observe one statement in a Manchester letter that is worth quoting. It is, that the commonest makes of shirtings are going out of favour, and many manufacturers who have been sizing their production to the utmost possible extent are now improving their goods by putting more cotton into them. It is pleasant to see this, and the circumstance is to be explained by three causes—cheap cotton; public discussion and censure; and the tastes of foreign buyers, who have begun to see through the cheat. Perhaps I might add a fourth—the difficulty of settling particular average claims with underwriters.

On this latter point circumstances have made underwriters stiffer and more suspicious than ever, since the losses of the last two years have been unusually trying. A communication inserted in the *Times'* money article from a Mr. Henry Jeula, an underwriter at Lloyd's, has just revived the discussion which, since Mr. Plimsoll ceased to agitate, had begun to be forgotten, of the increase in the number of casualties at sea. Mr. Jeula is an industrious little fellow, whose *metier* is not so much underwriting as the compilation of statistics, which he likes to make public, and then he gets quoted as an authority. But he is nothing more than a compiler; and when he comes to deductions or inferences he is less safe. His letter calls attention to certain tables issued by the Bureau Veritas—the Continental Register Association, which I have more than once mentioned in my letters—showing the numbers of sea-going sailing vessels and steamers, respectively, in the years 1870-73, inclusive, and the proportion of losses. From these it appears that the number of sea-going sailing vessels belonging to the various nations of the world had fallen off from 59,518 in 1870 to 56,281 in 1873—a decrease in the three years of almost 5½ per cent. In the same time the number of steamers had increased from 4,132 to 5,148—that is, 24½ per cent. This of course confirms what was apparent to all, that steam is rapidly supplanting sails. But then the tables further show that, while the number of losses and of missing among sailing vessels had increased in those three years at the rate of nearly 8 per cent., the number of lost and missing steamers had increased no less than 77 per cent. This is termed appalling and frightful: and no doubt it is at least very striking: but little Jeula having made the hair of his readers stand on end, and Mr. Plimsoll doubtless indulge in a special fit of pious complacency, suggests no explanation of his figures; he confines himself to the most underwriter-like suggestion that premiums should be raised. So they should; but, nevertheless, a little examination will, I think, lessen the gravity of the figures. In the first place the *period* includes two of the worst seasons ever known from atmospherical disturbance, and this is quite enough to account for the increase of disasters to sailing vessels. Again the proportion of increase in the loss of steamers tends to grow for the obvious reason that a steamer makes perhaps three runs where a sailing vessel makes one: in other words, incurs three times the danger of a particular navigation, be it strait, canal, or bar-obstructed harbour. If a steamer makes three voyages to Kurrachee and gets lost on the third, along with a sailing vessel which has taken five months to come by the Cape, the loss is just one to one, but the proportion which the one steamer bears to a comparatively small fleet is of course much greater than the proportion of the sailing vessel to its very large fleet. No doubt, after counting this possibility, there is still much to be said for Mr. Plimsoll's theory that many shipowners are neglectful, and that hundreds of vessels are built and despatched when short of the requirements that constitute safety. And here I am reminded of the warning I got a year or two back from my friend the surveyor for that very Bureau Veritas whose tables are now under discussion, as to the utterly unseaworthy character of many of the new iron steamers, built for the Suez Canal. He told me I should see terrible havoc among them before long, and I duly repeated his words in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, but I don't know whether they came under the notice of either those interested at Lloyd's or the Marine Insurance Companies. If they had been marked, learned, inwardly digested, and then acted upon, Mr. Plimsoll might have had no *raison d'être*, and underwriters would be now much richer than they are. My friend specially called my attention to the thin iron skins and to the weak deck construction, and pointed out that grounding or striking on a rock, or even an occasional graze, must often prove fatal. It is not surprising that when losses have been so numerous the underwriters are restive as to the premiums, which are certainly low enough in all conscience. Within my time the rate on specie to India by overland route was as much as 20 per cent.: and it is now I suppose as low as 7s. 6d. by the Canal—a worse route than the other. No combined arrangement, however, can be made to raise premiums, and there are so many underwriters ready to cut low for the sake of opening a connection that the tendency of premiums inevitably is to fall, whatever the fatality.

The Secretaryship of Lloyd's—value £1,000 a year—is vacant by the retirement of Mr. Stephenson, who has joined the Erie Railway Company as one of the London managers at a salary of 2,500 a year. There are hundreds of applications for the vacant post, which will not be filled for a week or two.

Sir Lawrence Peel has accepted the presidency of the East India Association, vacant by the death of Lord Lyveden. Under his auspices, and looking to the large amount of sound legal knowledge and experience which he can bring to bear, the usefulness of the Association must be largely increased.

Although I have dwelt mainly on the cotton manufacturing interest as affected by the dulness of trade, it is right to say that the dulness is universal, and it still originates in the one cause on which I have so constantly dwelt, the monstrously high price of iron and fuel, which raised the rate of wages every where, lessened the capitalists' profits, and gradually sealed up one market after another. The depression has now become serious enough to excite general attention, and at last the magnitude of the coal question is seen. Never since business revived at the close of the Franco-German war has trade been so bad, but the iron trade is the worst of all; and the iron masters, finding that Belgium undersells them even in England, are now doing what they ought to have done six months ago, combining to bring down the price of coal. It has already fallen, though slowly, but the object now is to reduce it 5s. a ton at least, so that a simultaneous reduction of 1s. a day in the men's wages may take place. At a meeting of the Coalmasters' Association held in Birmingham yesterday, to which great importance was attached, it was resolved to reduce the wages 1s. a day, but the decline in coal was left unsettled, many of the masters not wishing to take off more than 3s. a ton. Fortunately for the consumer and for the iron manufacturer the working colliers in this case play into their hands. The men would not object to a reduction of 1s. a day in wages if coal fell 5s. a ton, for then the drop would be proportionate, but to lower coal 3s. a ton only while wages fell so much would only add to the masters' profits. Anyhow the first step has been taken and the downward progress has fairly commenced. I do not believe it will entirely give us back our lost markets, but it will help, and that is better than the process of impoverishment on which we seemed to have started.

The stock of cotton to-day at Liverpool is 733,000 bales, of which 340,000 are American, and the price of Fair Dhollerah is 5 3/16d. As for Manchester a circular of yesterday's date reports sales of shirtings at a shilling a pound, with all the usual results of extreme depression. Limits for orders that previously were considered safe are reduced, and the tendency is to over-estimate the probable decline in values. Some alarmists there seem to anticipate a decline of 2d. a pound yet in American cotton. There is in short a general uneasiness, due to a vague impression that the range of values is all too high, and that considerable changes are in prospect in other things than coal and iron. I believe this to be an absurd exaggeration. A decline in coal and iron—our motive powers—is all that we want; and the step yesterday at Birmingham, if followed up by another a fortnight hence, would produce a revival of trade not perhaps to the level of 1871, yet still conspicuous and welcome.

MESSRS. KING, KING, & Co. ON THEIR TREATMENT OF "HONOURABLE CONSTITUENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leading article in your issue of the 24th instant, on the subject of the trial by court martial of Lieutenant England, contains some remarks with respect to myself and my firm, of Messrs. King, King, and Co., regarding which I desire to say a few words.

The article states that my words and actions are at variance with one another, because, although I informed the Court that Lieutenant England had always acted in an honourable manner in his dealings with my firm, and although I knew he had an account with Messrs. Cox and Co., yet my firm dishonoured a cheque for the "paltry" sum of Rs. 70 drawn by Lieutenant England on them.

The writer of the article then proceeds to make some general remarks upon Messrs. King, King, and Co. based upon this statement—with the object, apparently, of leading your readers to suppose that, in refusing to cash Lieutenant England's cheque for Rs. 70, Messrs. King, King, and Co. acted in a manner of which Lieutenant England had a right to complain.

I need scarcely point out that the fact of Lieutenant England having an account with Messrs. Cox and Co. is no sort of reason why Messrs. King, King, and Co. should cash a cheque drawn by Lieutenant England, not upon Cox and Co. but upon themselves; but, apart from this, it is a rule of my firm not to cash overdrafts unless they have a special arrangement with the drawer, allowing him to overdraw: and this rule is well known to all the constituents of King, King, and Co. and was known to Lieutenant England at the time that he drew the cheque, as is proved by the fact, stated in evidence, that he had on several previous occasions when he desired to overdraw made special arrangements for the purpose.

You may perhaps say that the drawing of the cheque for rupees seventy was itself a dishonourable dealing with us, but this is not so. In the first, place Lieutenant England may have thought at the time when he drew the cheque that he had sufficient funds in Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s hands to meet it, and, secondly, the drawing of the cheque was not a dealing between Lieutenant England and Messrs. King, King, and Co. at all. It was a transaction between Lieutenant England and the person to whom he gave the cheque; and my evidence, you will observe, was confined to transactions between Lieutenant England and Messrs. King, King, and Co. My words and actions, therefore, were quite consistent with one another.

Having thus shown that the statement upon which the subsequent remarks of the article upon Messrs. King, King, and Co. are founded is incorrect, it is unnecessary for me to make any comment on those remarks.—I am, &c.,

ALFRED DAUN SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 26th March.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 18TH MARCH.

H. M. S. NASSAU from home has arrived here. She is bound for Zanzibar, to take the place of the surveying vessel Shearwater, which has proceeded to the Cape on duty.

H. M. S. the Sylvia, bound for China, arrived this morning before daybreak.

The Kwangtung returned this morning and reported that the wrecked steamer Woosung is a pretty large ship and had a considerable cargo on board, some of which was said to have been thrown overboard by her captain. The Kwangtung saved as much cargo as she could and brought it to Aden. The captain and the crew had abandoned her. The Kwangtung could not save the Woosung, so she left her and put back to Aden.

The Bengal famine has created a feeling of sympathy in Aden for the sufferers. Our worthy General has held a relief fund meeting, which was presided over by himself. Subscription lists are now being circulated. A good sum has already been subscribed, and there is an expectation of still more being collected.

Colonel Lucas, the Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who arrived last week from home, proceeds by this day's mail to Bombay. He has examined all the departments in connexion with the Commissariat Department.

BARODA, 24TH MARCH.

SINCE the return, on Thursday last, of Colonel Phayre, Baroda quidnuncs have been eager for intelligence. Singular rumours are afloat, and if the statements be verified, as much surprise will soon be excited as there was when the Baroda Commission was appointed four months ago. In a week, it is expected something definite will be known. Meanwhile, to divert attention, as it were, from Baroda politics, skilful performers put in an appearance from time to time. The latest instance of this is Herr Finklestein, who gave a concert at the Mess House on Saturday evening under the patronage of Col. Phayre, Resident, and Col. Jacob, Commanding Officer, Baroda Cantonment. Herr Finklestein and his three daughters had for this station quite a large audience, composed mainly of the *élite* of our small society. Herr Finklestein and his daughters have obtained, I believe, both from the Resident and Colonel Jacob, an expression, in writing, of the satisfaction they felt at the concert on Saturday. I should not forget to add that the Gaekwar got Herr Finklestein to give two concerts at the palace.

General Russell has just arrived under the salute due to his rank. The Gaekwar has ordered a review to-morrow on account of the General's arrival.

Our hot weather has commenced. People are looking after punkahs and tatties, and punkah coolies are contemplating with great satisfaction the prospect before them.

RAJKOTE, 21st MARCH.

THE Thakore of Rajkote and the Heir Apparent of Nowanugger have returned once more to their respective homes after a lapse of about five months. The interval, perhaps your readers are aware, was passed by them in travelling in the different parts of India. They visited the principal towns and localities of this vast country and made themselves acquainted with the manners and customs of the people in the other parts of India. These young princes have taken notes of what they saw in their recent travels, and have thereby amassed a valuable treasure of knowledge and information which they would never have obtained while confined in their happy valley as the Durbars are universally acknowledged to be. But now, through the salutary influence of the benign British Government, the young Chiefs of Kattywar will no longer fall victims to the vices of the Durbars, but will rise superior to them by making themselves acquainted with the outward world by such tours which are every way calculated to do them inestimable benefit. Captain H. L. Nutt, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant, who was a companion of the Princes in their travels, has also returned. This experienced Political Officer has been appointed by Government to superintend the education of His Highness Tukhat Singjee, the young Thakore of Bhownugger. His salary will be Rs. 800 *per mensem* to be raised to Rs. 1,000 in the course of two years. The Thakore, who is shortly to be led to the hymeneal altar, leaves this for Bhownugger on the 23rd inst.

The Chief of Mangrole, with suite, has come down to this place to pay a visit to the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson. He will stay here for a week.

Pursuant to notice, the Political Agent held a Durbar at the Agency bungalow on the 11th instant in order to confer the title of Rao Bahadoor on Azum Poput Veljee, Police Commissioner of Nowanugger. There was a pretty large crowd of spectators who were present to witness the ceremony. Colonel Anderson, while presenting the sunud, addressed the recipient of the honour in these words:—

"Azum Poput Veljee, I have much pleasure in handing over to you in this Durbar, specially held for the purpose, a sunud from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring on you the title of *Rao Bahadoor* as a personal distinction in recognition of the valuable services rendered by you to Government in capturing certain Waghoer outlaws at Kullianpore under Nowanugger in November last. I am of opinion that you have earned this distinction, not only for your services on that occasion, which Captains Wodehouse, Salmon, and Scott, who were present, have highly commended, but also for those in connection with the previous and more formidable disturbance of the peace of Kattywar by the Waghoers under Mooloo and Devo Manick, when under the instructions and encouragement of the late lamented Captain Hebbert you were instrumental in capturing some of the gang in the Bararea district of your Chief. It must prove highly gratifying to His Highness the Jam, and indeed to all concerned, to see the British Government thus specially recognizing the services of an officer of a native durbar to his own prince and country. It testifies to the deep interest Her Majesty's Government always feels in the peace and welfare of the countries under native rule. Such services may be expected of all servants engaged in the administration of the Native States, and, if rendered with the same zeal and energy, organized dacoity must soon come to an end in Kattywar. The ready assistance and shelter hitherto given to dacoits in various quarters of the province from motives either of fear or favour have been the principal cause of the chronic disturbance of peace and order in a large portion of Kattywar, though it might have been expected that the measures taken to mete out exemplary punishments to such accessories during the past ten years might have had the desired effect. My experience of the past ten years in this province convinces me that the assistance and shelter found with more or less ease by outlaws here is the root of the evil. It is in the power of the servants of durbars, who are to be found in every village and in charge of purganas, to discover and uproot this evil, and had more of them done their duty they would have been the means of securing peace to the people without our having to organize for the Native States an elaborate system of passports, police thannahs, &c. It were preferable had such measures grown out of reforms steadily introduced spontaneously by the Chiefs themselves, and it is because such has not unfortunately been the case that the British Government has to do its paramount duty of suggesting and enforcing measures of reform. But for the unfaithfulness of a durbar servant or two the outlaws could not have been able to disarm and plunder with incredible ease and swiftness a police thannah as they did last rains, and but for the timely information given by a durbar servant or two, you, "Rao Bahadoor" Poput Veljee, might not have been able to perform the signal service to your own State and to this province generally at Kullianpore as you did. I conclude by wishing you a long enjoyment of the honour now conferred on you, and hope that other servants of States will follow your example and earn the approbation which Government is ever ready to bestow for faithful services."

The sunud with a pearl necklace and a pair of shawls, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, was then presented to him.

Rao Bahadoor Poput then read a written statement in Gujeratee, the purport of which was the thankful acknowledgment of the honours done to him. After this the usual distribution of utter and pan-sopari terminated the ceremony.

On dit, that Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, our station magistrate, is to be given a very high and responsible post in the Bombay Secretariat.

The weather is getting warmer and warmer every day.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....	Rs. 1
Each succeeding line	„ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at five minutes to 10.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT KAIRA.—At the last Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, before the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, there were only three cases for disposal.

AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Judges of the High Court have sanctioned the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad from the 1st to the 15th May next.

LITERATURE.—During the quarter ending 31st December 1873, 95 books, 2 pamphlets, 30 periodicals, and 2 miscellaneous works were published in the Bombay Presidency.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Parsee named Hormusjee Pestonjee, employed at the *Government Central Press*, had his foot seriously injured by a piece of iron falling on it. He was soon conveyed to the Parsee bone-setter's.

LOSS OF DIAMONDS, &c.—A Hindoo named Nugindas Custoorchund reported to the police on Wednesday the loss of a purse, containing diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 365, between the Fort and the Crawford Market.

THEFT.—A man named Yar Alli Khan Mahomed reported to the police the theft of a box, containing some wearing-apparel and Rs. 150 in cash, during his absence from his house on Wednesday. The detectives are making enquiries into the case.

THE RIOT WRECKS.—Yesterday morning, Lady Sassoon and her family, accompanied by Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and her daughters, visited the houses of Dr. Pestonjee and Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, the Ali-Baug and other places damaged and destroyed by the Mahomedan rioters.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Messrs. Jethalal Keshavlal and Krishnalal Lallubhai, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the district of Ahmedabad; Messrs. Babajee Krishna Gokhale, Gungadhur Vishnu Limaye, and Rajuna Lingu, in the district of Poona; and Mr. Ghelabhai Jugjeevandass Mehta, in the district of Surat.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th March 1874, Rs. 69,74,701; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 25,13,487; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 16,00,000; balance Rs. 78,88,188 There are in addition 56,23,563 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March.....	Josephi.....	Melusen.
Quadrille.....	After Dark.....	Coote.
Overture.....	Marco Spada.....	Auber.
Waltz.....	Mahableswur.....	Inzoli.
Selection.....	La fille de Madame Angot..	Le Cocq.
Galop.....	Poona Races.....	Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE may call attention to the fact that to-night H.E. the Governor's Band will perform in the Victoria Gardens this afternoon. The gardens are now a pleasant place for promenading in, and with music in them they ought to be sufficient to draw a fashionable crowd towards them this afternoon. The following is the programme of music:—

Overture.....	Pique Dame..... Suppé.
Cavatina.....	Il Burgamaestro di Zvardam. Donizetti.
Valse.....	Den Liebsn Laugen Tag..... Rodel.
Cavatina e Coro.....	Il Templario..... Nicolai.
Quadrille.....	Genev eve de Brabant..... Coote.
Galop.....	Durch die Lufte..... Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DADY SETT PARUB.—Our readers have no doubt noticed a nice little building at the west corner of the Breach Vellard, which is intended as a place of resort for thirsty Parsees who choose to have a drive to that delightful locality. This Parub, or water place, was originally founded in 1801 by the late Dady Sett, who was the first Parsee merchant that opened up commercial relations with England and whose charities first attracted attention in India. The old building used to be the favourite place of all visitors at Mahaluxmee; it was exchanged for the present site and building by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the late Municipal Commissioner. The present decent building was constructed at the expense of the Municipality, and being now completed, it has been made over to Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, the trustee of this charity. The ceremony of formally opening the same for the use of the Parsee community will be hereafter performed.

THE KURBACHEE ABDUCTION.—It is rumoured about town that the woman abducted by the Jamote from Oothul, and who had become reconciled to her husband, has been murdered by the uncle of her husband. —*Sindian.*

THE same paper contains the following:—The Jamote who abducted the wife of a chief in Oothul, has, on the representation of Noordeen, the Governor of that place, had all his property confiscated by the Khan of Khelat. The matter of the abduction, as our readers will recollect, was before the City Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons. The affair was compromised eventually out of Court.

THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE SCOTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE concert in the Town Hall last evening was in every way a great success, and the children of the Scotish orphanage, in whose aid it was paid, deserve great praise for the credit they do to their musical training. In consequence of pressure of matter, we hold over our full account of the concert till tomorrow. His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Mrs. Deane were present, and remaind till the close.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A EUROPEAN LADY.

ON Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, Mrs. Agnes Crawford, a female doctor attached to the Indian Female Normal School Society for Zenanas, was found dead in her bed. Deceased was a widow, aged about thirty years, and resided in New Foras Road with Miss Harding, a missionary in connection with the above Society. Deceased arrived in Bombay on the 7th December 1873. On Tuesday evening she took her dinner and went to bed at about 8 o'clock. She complained of great fatigue, and requested not to be disturbed. On Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, called to see the deceased, but finding her asleep she retired. In the evening Miss Harding went to the room of the deceased and shook her, and discovered she was dead. Immediately the matter was reported to the police. Deceased was in the habit of taking hydrate of chloral.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body at New Foras Road, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Miss Henrietta Jane Harding said—I am a missionary in the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, and live at No. 31 Gilder Street. The deceased was the widow of Alexander Crawford, and a missionary in the same Society. She was about thirty years of age. She arrived in Bombay on the 7th December 1873. The deceased possessed a diploma in Midwifery, and was also a thoroughly trained Nightingale Nurse. She was styled the medical missionary. The deceased has not been in good health since my arrival in Bombay. At particular seasons she suffered such extreme agony that she took large doses of hydrate of chloral The deceased has told me that she knew that at particular times her mind was affected, and from my own observation I think that her statement was correct. About ten days ago deceased was in an excited state. It was not a state that I should have particularly noticed unless I had my suspicions aroused, but it was just before one of the periods I have alluded to and in the evening. She went to bed at about 9-30. She did not rise as usual on the following morning. I went into her room to see what was the matter and found her fast asleep. She slept all that day until about 7-30 p.m., when I found her awake. I had gone in at several intervals during the day and had always found her asleep. The deceased became convalescent, but did not go out to her work. Last Sunday she was summoned to assist Miss Norris in a critical case of Midwifery. The deceased went and remained at the house until Tuesday afternoon. I found the deceased at home on Tuesday evening. She told me that she was very tired and exhausted, and that she ached in every limb of her body. She appeared to be very much interested in the case she had been attending, but gave me an account of it. She took her dinner in bed and refused to have any tea sent her. She said that she would remain in bed all the next day. She seemed cheerful, but she told me that she had had a terrible drive in the sun. I left her in bed in her room at about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night. At about 9-30 I went to her door of the bed-room leading into the dressing room, I did not try to see whether it was locked. About 12. 30 Mrs. Robertson came to the house and said she would like to see the deceased. We went to the dressing room door and found it was not locked. We opened it and went into the bedroom. The deceased was lying on her left side on the bed in a natural position, and was apparently asleep. There was a book lying on her bed by her side. The lamp was still burning on the toilet table. I noticed on the toilet table a tumbler which contained some brown coloured fluid. Mrs. Robertson spoke to the deceased, but received no answer. I did not notice whether the deceased was breathing or not. I did not see whether the heart was heaving. She seemed to be sleeping quietly, as we were leaving the room the door banged and Mrs. Robertson returned, and it was at this time that she spoke to the deceased. I believe I looked in again after this, but at 3 o'clock I went in alone and near the bed, and said in a low voice "Soup, soup, will you like some soup?" The deceased made no reply. I noticed that her eyelids were slightly open. I left the room thinking that the deceased was still asleep. I paid her another visit before I went out for my drive at about a quarter to 6 o'clock, and found her in the same state. During my drive I remembered the look I had noticed in her eyelids, and resolved to touch her on my return. I came back at about 7 o'clock and went in. The deceased was still lying on her left side. I laid my hand over her forehead and found it very cold. I immediately thought she was dead. I then sent for Dr. Joynt, and put hot bottles to the deceased's feet and heart. I did not notice any *post mortem* changes, but when Dr. Joynt came he said that decomposition had commenced, and that the deceased must have been dead for some hours. We searched the drawers of the toilet table and found in one of them this empty bottle, labelled hydrate of chloral, and sold by Treacher & Co. I had never seen the bottle before. I did not find any spoon or glass or tumbler in the room. I have never heard the deceased express any intention of committing suicide, nor do I think that she had any such intention. I consider the deceased to have been when perfectly well a woman of more than usual ability and vigour of intellect.

Mr. Erasmus Beynon, an assistant to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, recognised the deceased as a lady to whom on two occasions he had sold hydrate of chloral.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I have examined the body of the deceased. There are no external marks of violence on it. There is much congestion about the head, neck and chest. From the evidence I have heard, and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that death was caused by an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

Two other witnesses were examined, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by her having by mistake taken an overdose of hydrate of chloral."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE HON. MR. TUCKER—Sir,—I was not present in the Council when the introduction of this Bill was decided upon, and I have hitherto taken no part in any of the deliberations to which it has given rise. I have no objection whatever to the principle of the measure and fully recognize the necessity for the consolidation of the laws which now regulate the prisons, civil and criminal, of this Presidency, and for the repeal of enactments which are unsuited to the conditions and exigencies of the present time. The last Act for the administration of the mofussil jails was most imperfect, and it will be impossible to carry out an improved system of prison management and discipline without amending it. I therefore cordially acquiesce in the steps which have been taken, but I am of opinion that further consideration is necessary before we can adopt the measure in its present shape. I regret very much that advantage has not been taken of the present occasion to get rid of the ancient office of Sheriff, which is a relic of that old unreasonable usage of appointing a man on liberal remuneration to a sinecure office, and then allowing the real duties to be performed by an underpaid deputy. At the commencement of the present century sinecure offices were common in England, but I am happy to state that they are gradually disappearing, and it is now high time that in India this remnant of the lax and imperfect notions which prevailed at one time of official obligations and the just apportionment of responsibility should also pass away. Since I have been a member of the Government of Bombay, I have more than once urged that this office on its present footing should be abolished and a permanent Sheriff appointed who would discharge personally the duties which attach to the office and receive an adequate salary. By such an arrangement the public revenues would gain, and that portion of the community who come in contact with the Sheriff and his officers would be greatly benefitted and many abuses put an end to. My efforts have been hitherto unsuccessful and I have always been met by two objections—1, that the proposed change would deprive the Government of the means of rewarding a deserving public servant or independent citizen, who had rendered good service to the Government or the public, and to this extent would diminish the power of the head of the Government; 2, that it would remove the personal responsibility of the Sheriff in the case of the escape of a civil debtor and so be injurious to successful litigants. To the first class of objectors I would say that I doubt if this little piece of patronage increases the prestige of the Governor or of the Government. It was said by a well known English Premier with reference to the selection of Bishops that the exercise of each separate act of patronage made him one lukewarm friend and ninety-nine malignant enemies, and though the candidates for the Bombay office are much fewer in number than the aspirants for a mitre in England, I am inclined to think the disposal of the Shrievalty in most cases produces an effect somewhat similar. I am of opinion that neither the head of the Government nor the collective Government gain by the possession of this piece of patronage. With respect to the second objection, the pecuniary liability of the Sheriff in case of escapes is more nominal than real. In England, where the office of Sheriff is assigned to rich men, this responsibility has some significance. But in India, considering the means of the class of persons from whom Sheriffs are generally chosen, it would be neither just nor practicable to enforce strictly the liability of Sheriffs, and if tried this supposed security for judgment creditors will be found entirely worthless. I should like therefore to see this anomaly got rid of and the maintenance of the existing usage of the city of Bombay put an end to. It will probably not be long before a change will be made in the law regarding imprisonment for debt, and this mode of enforcing satisfaction of a decree will be abolished and resort to imprisonment only had to punish the fraudulent and reckless contractor of debt. If this be the tendency of affairs little risk will be increased by the substitution of the general responsibility of Government for the personal liability of the Sheriff. It is desirable also to revive the old practice of making the Session Judges visitors of each district jail located at the stations where the Session Judges hold their courts. When the Session Judges were relieved from the charge of the executive management of prisons, their inquisitorial functions were transferred to the district and other magistrates, and, practically speaking, it has been to the Hoozoor Deputy Magistrates that these periodical visitations have generally fallen. The position and influence of these officers have not usually been found sufficient to secure an effective inspection, and it is desirable to reinstate the Session Judges in the office of visitors. Each Session Judge should visit the jail at his head-quarter station at least once in each month, and during intermediate times he should be able to delegate to his assistant the duty of visiting. It might be as well also to introduce a system of jail delivery by providing that at each Criminal Sessions the superintendent or jailor of a district or central jail shall furnish the Session Judge with a list showing the number of prisoners in confinement, otherwise than by judicial sentence for a longer period than one month. The Session Judge would examine this list and bring to the notice of the High Court or of Government any case in which a person appears to have been unnecessarily detained in custody. A check of this kind is necessary to prevent the irregular and unnecessary detention of persons in custody, and this safeguard is requisite to prevent persons in confinement being overlooked. Instances of such detention have occurred, as I am aware, though not very recently, and it is very desirable that the recurrence of such mistakes should be rendered impossible. A provision of this nature would properly belong to a Code of Criminal Procedure, but it will not be inappropriate in a bill for the regulation of prisons. It will be expedient also to provide for the payment by Government of the subsistence of persons, other than debtors, who may be directed by competent authority to be detained in a civil jail. The hon'ble mover of this Bill has admitted its incompleteness, and the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman has pointed out that the Bill has been drafted without reference to Act 26 of 1870 on a similar subject passed by the Government of India. For the consideration of the points I have indicated I would propose as an amendment that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee with a direction to report before the 1st July next. This will enable the Committee to consider the suggestions which have now been thrown out as well as the recommendations of the Judges of the High Court, more especially those of Mr. Justice West and will also give time for the Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. Cruickshank, who is now on his way from England, where he has been studying the improvements made in the construction and management of prisons, to give his opinion on the details of the Bill. There is nothing to be gained by hurrying this measure through the Council, and by the further examination I have suggested the measure will be ultimately made more perfect and more useful.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—With regard to the Hon. Mr. Rogers' proposal I can only say that the present Select Committee have gone over the Bill very carefully with the Hon. the Advocate-General, by whom every point of law was considered. The sections drafted by Mr Scoble are founded on the very matters referred to by the Hon. Mr. Tucker in the course of his observations.

His Excellency the President—Looking to the remarks which have fallen from the Hon. Mr. Chapman and the Hon. Mr. Tucker I certainly would be inclined to recommend the Hon. Mr. Rogers to accept the proposal that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers would not press his motion.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved that the Hon. Messrs Chapman and Bythell be added to the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council meeting to the 8th proximo, when consideration of the Tramways Bill will be resumed.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT COMMISSION.

MAJOR MOORE'S EVIDENCE (CONTINUED.)

Question 57.—Referring to your answer to question No. 55, let us suppose for the sake of argument that no more adulteration is found in cotton pressed in the native states than in that pressed in British territory, where supervision exists; could you in any way partially or entirely account for this?

Answer.—Yes, I think I could. In the first place I imagine that the cotton produced in the native states is to a great extent the property of zemindars, who would probably not adulterate so freely as our small middlemen. Secondly, I believe that the land-holders of native states frequently pay "in kind" and not in money to the State authorities. These said authorities would not, I presume, in such cases, permit adulteration, and would as a rule sell to large middlemen. Thirdly, a certain portion of the produce of native states would be pressed in our territory. Fourthly, in Kattywar, the largest of the native districts, some of the Political officers do their best to prevent adulteration; and it should be remembered that all the cotton grown in the Presidency comes, sooner or later, under the eye of the officers of this department. There is, therefore, an indirect supervision over the cotton grown in native states, which may have some effect on the seller: or at all events may have a tendency to influence the purchaser for Bombay. Again, it appears, so early as the year 1850, that the greatest adulteration took place in our own districts. I find in a letter from the Chamber of Commerce (No. 34 of 1850) that it is stated that "The wukharias, or cotton cleaners of Broach and Jamboosser avow their belief that the more they can carry out these adulterations, the more profitable for themselves, and that those of the Dholleran and Gogo districts must soon follow their example." In the same letter it is stated that a "similar mode of adultering cotton has this year been practised for the first time in the Dhollera districts." Again it appears from a statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, the mercantile member of Council, in his speech on the Cotton Frauds Bill (4 of 1869), "that adulteration was generally carried on to the greatest extent in the districts where cotton was good, notably in the Surat and Broach collectorates." He adds, "he had seen it alleged as an argument against any Act at all that Dholierah, the most useful cotton perhaps that went from India to England, was not for the most part raised in districts under inspection, but in the territories of native rajahs, and yet was not adulterated." "But he had seen the time when it was so." "If they by inspection, or official influence, kept the cotton of districts under British rule pure, it stood to reason that in order to compete with it the cotton from other parts would be so also, otherwise it would be avoided by exporters." "Were Broach again adulterated, so would Dholleran be." Lastly, it has been stated by the Chamber of Commerce, and it has been reported by the officers of this department, that the present Act as it stands is inefficient and requires remodelling, more or less. To whatever extent the Act is at present inefficient, to that extent is the supervision in British territory rendered nugatory. An improved and workable Act might, therefore, hereafter cause a greater dissimilarity to be found in the condition of these cottons, than the question presupposes to at present exist; while,—according to the Honourable Mr. Campbell,—if the cotton of British territories become improved under supervision, that of native states would similarly improve.

Question 58.—Referring to some reasons given in your last answer, have you any reason to suppose that cotton from foreign states is more generally exported without the interposition of middlemen than that from British territory?

Answer.—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the cotton trade in Kattywar to be able to answer positively on this head; but, as I have already said, I think that the middlemen there found dealing would be of a higher and more respectable class. I have heard that certain durbars have sometimes sold their share of the cotton crop of the season in a mass; in which case the small middlemen could not possibly intervene. As regards Kutch, I have been given to understand that Borahs deal largely in the cotton of that district, and have corresponding firms in Bombay.

Question 59.—According to section 9 of the Cotton Frauds Act bales have to be marked "either with some distinctive mark not less than one foot square, or with the owner's name, or that of his firm or company, in letters not less than one inch and a half long." If in addition to this the actual class and quality of the cotton in each bale were to be marked, would it not be a sufficient protection to merchants, as enabling them to trace from whom they had received the cotton; and in case of

INDIAN ITEMS.

Convocation of Calcutta University. A Convocation of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held on Saturday last in the Senate House in College Square, the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Opium Shops.—British Burmah possesses thirty-two licensed opium shops, Arracan 6, Pegu 18, and Tenasserim 8, and the total paid for licenses amounts to Rs. 290,478, or, on an average, Rs. 9,077 each, though this sum is far short of what is paid by individual shops. For example, in Akyab the shopman pays Rs. 20,660, and another in the town of Thayetmow, Rs. 13,000. The latter personage has, however, levanted.

The Defamation season in Rangoon.—We believe another defamation case was to have been filed yesterday, the aggrieved party this time being a leading member of the local bar; but as the alleged wrong-doer left Rangoon on Sunday last by the steamer for Calcutta, the matter is dropped, or at any rate will remain in abeyance till his return, when this event takes place. When the libel suit against the Rev. J. Kerr Bain was filed, the Recorder asked if the libel season was coming on. We think it seems like it, although we hope not.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

The Ameer of Cabul Dislikes Gambling.—Cabul News from the 27th February to the 2nd March 1874, inclusive, furnished by the foreign office says that the Ameer has prohibited his servants from gambling. Some Moonasees of the Duftur and Toshakhana lately gambled as far as Rupees 24,000, and on receipt of a report about it from a Kotwal of the city the Ameer gave orders that a fine of Rupees 12,000 should be realised from the gambling party, but as the officials who have been directed to recover this fine have been bribed, His Highness' orders have not yet been carried out.

Suicide of a Soldier at Mooltan.—A correspondent writing from Mooltan on the 21st says:—"This morning a man named Sherriffs of the 92 Highlanders, shot himself through the head with a ball cartridge, after coming in from second class drill. When he was found, he had a spare round of ammunition in his hand; he was lying on his back with the rifle across his breast; a piece of string was tied round one of his boots and attached to the trigger of the rifle; the ball entered below his chin and came out at the crown, the brain, unbroken, being thrown in one direction, and the scalp in another. The men were in a dreadful state of excitement when the news was known. A Court of enquiry is now sitting to investigate the matter.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The Accident in the Hooghly.—One of the Ducal line of steamers (which are of enormous lenght and not easy to place in the moorings) came up the river on Thursday, and awaiting the attention of the Harbour Master's Department, was at anchor in the stream. Keeping her direction on the return tide, or as some say on the arrival of the bore, she swung round rather quickly in collision with the Ambroses, sending her against the Egera which broke away and went bang into the bridge. Of course there is a good deal of opinion and explanation which we leave for the court to deal with. The Egeria went with her stern under the roadway of the bridge, of course displacing the pontoons, and sinking three of them. The girders them fell on the bow of the Egera, and the shock, together with the weight of the roadway, tore and twisted the pontoons girders, as if they had been pasteboard; the beams of teak being broken and split, as if they were mere lucifer matches. They were bolted and screwed together to form the roadway; and fell a broken wreck over the sides of the ship. During Saturday, the girders were cut thorugh and the Egeria was "withdrawn," not so much damaged as might be supposed. There will be some nice fishing for the debris of the bridge; and there will necessarily be considerable interruption to the work and delay in completion.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FAMINE

(FROM OUR ROVING CORRESPONDENT.)

In your editorial of the 13th instant you overestimate the yield in bad districts. I have taken the greatest care and trouble in estimating the outturn of rice in some of the eastern districts of Zillah Purneah, and can safely put it down at 1½ anna rice crop. For miles the rice fields were entirely abandoned as not worth gathering. During the harvest the cultivators occupied themselves in digging up the myriads of rat burrows, into which the few grains that did come to perfection were conveyed by the field rats.

So far as I can see or judge, the Government civil officers acted well in creating a rice import trade where there was always an export trade. I have marked out the Barsoee Division as, the blackest patch in the Zillah Purneah; but every thing promises well if the surrounding markets will only continue to supply the *picars* who go in search of rice. In some places in the zillah, Government golahs have been opened to the public, but in Barsoee Division they are open only to the coolies on the works, as the new picaree traffic in rice is not to be crippled; as soon as this shows signs of failure, the Government golahs will be thrown open.

I am told that the civil authorities are making extensive arrangements for relieving those who will not go to public works—such as women of good castes. The idea of drawing these women to public works has always been opposed, and I am told, is not to be entertained. I took a ramble to the western portion of the zillah. On my way, at Dingra Ghaut, I found the ferry boats fully occupied, and private traffic impeded. I would advise the authorities to establish a separate ferry for private traffic: let the Government rice ferry boats be distinct. I found carts laden with tea delayed in consequence of the number of carts crossing.

Famine has not yet driven the cultivators of the western portion of the zillah, to the road works. P. W. D. men were talking of transferring coolies from the Barsoee Division to the western roads.

In my last I said there were 1,800 coolies on the Barsoee road; you may now put the numbers down at 3,000, and this (if my judgment does not mislead me) will soon be doubled or trebled.

As this is the worst part of the zillah, I will keep a sharp look out here. I have so much to say about this spot, that I do not know where to begin, so I will divide my history of the famine into separate letters. I was going to write at greater length about the western portion of the zillah, but think it not worth a space in your columns. Just now I have had an opportunity of perusing official reports and records on the subject of the famine, and will begin my narrative from the beginning. As it is a long story, it must occupy many letters.

I would say, from reading your papers, that people generally have a very erroneous idea of what a famine is. I had so until I came here and learned how to mark its progress. I will now conclude this by informing you that my future letters will give the white side of the famine narrative; the publication of the darker shades will require due consideration. By this, I do not mean to say that I will not record the actual progress of the famine—this I will do in separate letters.

17th March, 1874.

Since writing the above, I have been over the country, and I find the distress increasing, hungry people flocking to relief works and every signs of worst time coming. You can have no idea of the extent of suffering and privation a very large number of people are undergoing in this black corner; and all this large tract of country, 3 to 400 square miles, with 200,000 inhabitants, is under the care of one over-worked superintendent with no European assitance.

When my letters are compiled, they will reveal a strange story.—*Indian Daily News.*

RAMBLER.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

(London Gazette.)

War Office, March 6, 1874.

The Secretary of State for War has received a despatch and Enclosure, of which the following are copies, from Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding the Troops on the Gold Coast:—

Head Quarters, Amoaful, February 1, 1874.

Sir,—According to the intention expressed in my despatch of 30th ultimo, I yesterday attacked the enemy to the south of this town, and drove them with heavy loss from the position they had selected to fight upon, and where I now find that the King of Ashantee had been for some time collecting his army.

My whole force, divided in to four columns, per margin,* advanced along the main road, preceded by the scouts, until the enemy were met at the village of Egginassie, which was carried by a rush of the scouts at about 8 A.M. The front column then extended into the thick bush on each side of the road, which was cut and widened by labourers under the Royal Engineers, so as to admit of the advance of the guns.

As the leading column advanced Northward the left column, according to orders previously issued, cut a path diagonally to the left, with a view of protecting the left flank of the front column; and as it moved along this path, the right column closing up, cut a path diagonally to the right to protect the right flank, while the rear column extended, so as to gain touch of the right and left columns which were designed to follow the flanks of the front column, and should it be outflanked, to face east and west outwards. My intention was to fight in the form of a square, and so oppose the invariable flanking tactics of the enemy, which their superior numbers would probably allow them to carry out against any line which I could form.

The front column, under Sir A. Alison, found the enemy in great force beyond a swampy stream to the north of Egginassie (see sketch†) and suffered heavily in dislodging them. They were driven out by the steady advance of the infantry, aided by the fire of Rait's guns. The large numbers of dead Ashantis at this part of the field, and the numbers of the 42nd Highlanders here wounded, showed the stubborn resistance made by the enemy. The 42nd Highlanders finally advanced and captured the town of Amoaful about noon, after being more than four hours in action.

Meanwhile the left column advancing under a heavy fire by which Captain Buckle, R.E., was killed while urging on his labourers, occupied the crest of a hill where a clearing was made, and the enemy driven away from this portion of their camp by an advance of the Naval Brigade and Russell's Regiment. Colonel McLeod having cleared his front and having lost touch of the left of the front column, now cut his way in a northeasterly direction and came in to the main road in rear of the Highlanders, about the same hour that the advance occupied Amoaful. I protected his left rear by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade; our left flank was now apparently clear of the enemy.

On the right Lieutenant-Colonel Wood was met by a fire which prevented the advance of his column for more than a very short distance into the bush, consequently when the front column took Amoaful it would have become detached from the right column, but that communication was kept up along the main road by two companies of the 42nd, the head-quarters and detachment 23rd, and a company of the Rifle Brigade. Long after Amoaful was taken the Ashantis kept up a heavy fire on the right of the main road, and these troops held down and replied to it, repelling the enemy, but not without loss.

Up to 1.30 P.M., the enemy kept up a very heavy fire on Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's column whose right was extended into the bush, east of the village of Egginassie. But they made no progress, and soon after half-past one, an advance of the Kossoos and Bonny men of Wood's Regiment drove them away, clearing the flank of the Naval Brigade, and enabling them to complete the discomfiture of the enemy on this flank. By 1.45 P.M. firing had ceased.

At this time heavy firing was heard in rear, and I learnt that another body of the enemy had attacked my entrenched post at Quarman. I sent back part of the Rifle Brigade; but the attack was continued till nightfall, though of course repulsed. Shortly before dark, a large convoy of baggage, which had been parked at Insarfu during the action, and was now ordered on, was fired upon, though accompanied by a large escort. A number of carriers threw down their loads and ran away, and had it not been for the great exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Colley, whom I have placed in charge of my line of communications, and who recovered much of the baggage during the night, more serious consequences might have ensued than the loss of a few loads which occurred. On learning of this affair, I took immediate steps for clearing my line of communications, and brought in large convoys this morning in perfect safety to Amoaful. The officers commanding the columns as above-named performed their difficult tasks most excellently, and were efficiently aided by their staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., was wounded while at the head of his troops.

Nothing could have exceeded the admirable conduct of the 42nd Highlanders, on whom fell the hardest share of the work. As Colonel McLeod was in command of the left column, this Regiment was led by Major Macpherson, who was twice wounded. The two wings of the Naval Brigade, under command of Captain Grubbe, R.N. (severely wounded), and Commander Luxmore, R.N.; the Head Quarters and Detachment of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Colonel Mostyn; the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Warren; Wood's Regiment, under Captain Furse (42nd Highlanders); Russell's Regiment, under Major Russell (13th Hussars), and the scouts under Lieutenant Lord Gifford (24th Regiment), all behaved steadily and cooly under the trying conditions of a fight in a dense bush. Sir. A. Alison has brought the valuable services of Captain Rait and his Artillery specially to my notice; and Major Home, Commanding Royal Engineers, led the advanced working party of the front column, being slightly wounded in so doing.

Commodore Hewett, C., R.N., was present with me during the action, and placed his services at my disposal. I received every possible assistance from him and from the following Officers of my Staff:—Colonel Greaves, Chief of the Staff; Major Baker, 18th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Military Secretary; Captain Buller, 60th Rifles, D.A.A.G.; Lieutenant Rolfe, R.N., Naval A.D.C.; Lieutenant the Honourable H. Wood, 10th Hussars, A.D.C.; Lieutenant Maurice, R. A., Private Secretary.

The arrangements for the wounded by Surgeon-Major McKinnon, C.B., Principal Medical Officer, were excellent, and I regret that the enclosed return of casualties shows that his duties were not light.

It is difficult to estimate the numbers of an enemy in thick bush, still more difficult to estimate their loss, but the Ashantis opposed to us must have numbered many thousands; and as we have buried about 150 corpses beside the main road only, and as the enemy ran great risks to carry off their dead, their loss in killed and wounded must have been very heavy.

I intend to-day to attack Becquah, which the scouts report occupied by the enemy.

I have, &c,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.
Major-General.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

Admiralty, March 5, 1874.

The accompanying Despatch has been received from Commodore W. N. Hewett, V.C.:—

Head Quarters, Agimmamu, 15 miles from Coomassie, 10 P.M., February 2, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that since I despatched my letter of the 29th of Jan., the Naval Brigade, in conjunction with the rest of the troops, has been hotly engaged with the enemy on three separate occasions.

2. On our arrival at Detchiasu, on the morning of the 29th ult, Wood's and Russell's Regiments, with the Naval Brigade and 23rd Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel M'Leod, 42nd Highlanders, were ordered to advance four miles into the bush to the village of Borumassie, and attack it, with the object of driving out the King of Adansi, who, with a large force, was occupying a strong position on our flank. After a sharp engagement the enemy were eventually dislodged, although not without some loss on our side, of which the only particulars I am able to give you are that four men of the Naval Brigade were wounded, two severely and two slightly.

3. On the evening of the 30th of January our troops and carriers were massed at Insarfu, and early on the following morning they advanced in four columns to attack a strong force of the enemy, who had established themselves a short distance south of Amoaful.

4. Without attempting to give the details of the General's plan of operations, I will endeavour to afford such particulars as will enable their Lordships to gain some idea of the position occupied by the Naval Brigade during the engagement.

5. The first encounter took place at 8 A.M., when the villiage of Egginassie, about a mile from Amoaful, was carried by a rush of the scouts under Lord Gifford.

6. The Naval Brigade was divided into two columns, one, under Captain Walter James H. Grubbe, of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," being attached to the left column, and the other, under Acting Captain Percy P. Luxmore, of Her Majesty's ship Druid, to the right.

7. On the advance being made the right and left columns were ordered to cut paths at right angles to the main road, for a distance of 300 yards into the bush, and to form upon the flanks of the 42nd Regiment, who, in the front column, were making their way through the thick bush on either side of the road.

8. The enemy's centre was at Amoaful, and throwing out two columns towards us in a diagonal direction, they formed, as it were, a broad arrow with the main path, in which order they received our attack.

9. After suffering very heavy losses the 42nd Highlanders eventually captured the town at 1.45 p.m.

10. I have great pleasure in acquainting their Lordships with the steady behaviour of the Naval Brigade. During a very trying time they showed the greatest coolness, and, advancing slowly under a continuous and heavy fire, steadily drove back the enemy until three o'clock, when they forced them to make a precipitate retreat, and the day was ours.

11. Although it is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the strength of the enemy opposed to us, I should say, from the number of Ashantee corpses we have taken from the road side and buried, there must have been several thousands of them.

12. On the baggage being moved up from Insa fu towards the evening, the guard protecting it was attacked, and some of the carriers, dropping their loads, ran away. Nearly all of it was, however, afterwards recovered, and Sir Garnet has since successfully established a line of communication with his rear.

13. On Sunday the Naval Brigade were sent on to a place called Becquah (Baquah?) three miles from Amoaful, where they attacked a large number of Ashantees and drove them back with considerable loss.

14. On Monday, February, 2, we came in here, and to-morrow, at daylight, we are to advance ten miles further, without baggage. This will take us within about five miles of Coomassie.

15. There has been some desultory fighting during the day, in which the Naval Brigade were not engaged.

16. Enclosed is a return of casualties, which does not include the losses suffered by the regiments which, I regret to say, in the case of the 42nd were very heavy.

17. Their Lordships will observe that a very stubborn resistance was offered to us.

(Signed) W. N. Hewett, Commodore.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

"ESSAYS ON MILITARY BIOGRAPHY."*

The modern development of the military historian's art ought to be a source of profound satisfaction to the historical student. The history of nations for many ages has been, and, it is to be feared, will for some little time yet continue to be, largely concerned with the records of military affairs; and it is clearly therefore of the highest importance to have those records presented to us in a form at once interesting and accurate. This is done for us in these days, and done admirably, by the class of writers to which Colonel Chesney belongs—writers combining literary ability with professional knowledge; and the advantage the student derives from their labours may be best estimated by contrasting his present with his past position. Every one knows the weariness, the impatience, or the despair with which he has been compelled to wade through the records of "battles, sieges, &c.," in the older historical text books. Sometimes he was bewildered but not bored; sometimes bored but not bewildered; occasionally both bewildered and bored, but never by any chance enlightened and interested at the same time. The "pictorial" writer gave us smoke, flame, and noise in plenty, but his account of it came to little more in actual information than did old Caspar's narrative to his grandson. We know that it was "a famous victory," and that was all. On the other hand, the conscientious historian who had gone carefully through some professional account of the battle, presented us with a view of it which was about as interesting and attractive as the printed record of a game of chess read without the board and pieces before us. This result, of course, was only natural. Generally speaking, a writer must possess extensive teachnical knowledge in order to convey technical information in a popular form. He must be superior, in fact, to the weapon which he wields, and this superiority very few civilian writers, perhaps almost none with the single great exception of Mr. Carlyle, have ever succeeded in attaining; and we may gather from a dozen little incidental touches in Mr. Carlyle's latest work the extraordinary, and to most persons impossible, labour which he has devoted to elucidating the details of the great Frederick's campaigns. As a rule, therefore, the professional writer of military history has supplied a want which could not otherwise have been supplied; and among such writers Colonel Chesney holds a deservedly high place. He has the critical and the pictorial faculty in great precision of balance. We never for a moment lose our personal interest in the men whose encounter he is describing, while we are yet kept continually *au courant* with the strategical and tactical business which is going forward. His soldiers never become pawns, and yet we never forget that a game of chess is taking place before us, and that every charge and fusillade is a move in the game.

Of the ten essays—reprints, most of them, from the *Edinburgh Review*—which Colonel Chesney's volume contains, the most interesting, if we mistake not, to English readers, will be those which relate to the American Civil War. Many circumstances combine to distort and mislead ordinary English opinion as to the relative military merits of both parties to that mighty struggle; and a critical review of these merits from a writer at once so fully competent and so admirably impartial as Colonel Chesney is very much needed. Such a review is more or less involved in two essays "On the Military Life of General Grant" and "the Memoir of General Lee," with which the volume closes, and few persons, we imagine, will rise from a perusal of these two essays without finding some old prejudice very severely shaken and some new views very powerfully suggested. One error which Colonel Chesney desires, and the demolition of which cannot fail materially to affect the view of the whole subsequent struggle is the error of supposing that at starting the Confederate troops were man for man the superiors of their opponents. This error, the not unnatural result of the Federal stampede at Bull's Run, operated decisively upon a large body of English opinion throughout the greater part of the war; and all the courage and steadiness afterwards displayed by the Northern troops, probably failed altogether to remove the first unfavourable impression. For many English spectators, even amongst those whose sympathies were with the North, the war was from first to last a struggle between quantity and quality, the subjugation of a limited number of superior by an unlimited number of inferior soldiers. Of course it had to be admitted that in certain instances Federal troops had held their own against odds, but on the whole and in the mass the advantage in the quality of fighting material was very generally believed to be on the side of the Confederacy. This error Colonel Chesney successfully attacks. It never had any other foundation save in the disaster of Bull's Run, and this disaster he puts, for the first time, in its true light. The battle was a battle of raw levies on both sides, and it seems to have been, in vulgar parlance, a "toss up" which should be the first to run. The Federals were eventually the first to do so, but though, says Colonel Chesney, "we laughed so long and loud at the behaviour of the raw militia of McDowell when once in retreat, it is well to add that there is not the slightest reason to believe, judging from the testimony of Southern officers, that their men would have behaved one whit better had the reverse been on their side." "More than this," adds Colonel Chesney, in an ominous sentence which we shall do well to weigh:—

Those among ourselves who know most of war are agreed that, however highly one may think of the spirit of the levies we call our auxiliary forces, there is no ground whatever, beyond a vulgar national vanity, for the common belief that a mass of these, once beaten and panicstricken, would show conduct very different from that of McDowell's Volunteers in 1861, or of the Mobiles of the Army of the Loire seven years later. To deceive themselves very much in this matter of their untrained troops," was the remark made to the present writer by the chief of the Swiss army—one composed wholly of militiamen. And what is true of Frenchmen, of Swiss, and of our own kith and kin in America, would hardly be greatly falsified if misfortune fell upon ourselves.

So far, then, from there being any natural military superiority on the side of the confederacy, the combatants started equal in this respect from the outset, while towards the middle and close of the war the advantage, in discipline at least, thanks to the much-neglected labours of Halleck in organization, was very sensibly on the side of the Federals. It is clear, however, that whatever credit is thus taken from the individual soldiers of the confederacy must of right and necessity be transferred to their general. Numbers being there and other things equal, the four years' prolongation of the unequal struggle must be credited, as Colonel Chesney by implication credits it, to the consummate ability of General Lee. From any detailed comparison between the confederate leader and his great opponent, Colonel Chesney very naturally abstains, but he brings out clearly one cardinal fact upon which one inference only can be founded. It is the truth that at the turning point of the struggle Grant committed an error, or rather a series of errors, which, had the forces on both sides been equal, would have given the final victory to his adversary. The bloody and indecisive days at Spottsylvania, and the still bloodier and more hopeless attack on Lee's works at Coldharbour, were blunders which only the inexhaustible resources of the Federal commander prevented from being fatal. Of course it may be said that a general is entitled to utilize his superiors, and to run the risk of blunders which he can afford to commit; but in that case we can only say that if Grant was as good a general as Lee he was in a position where worse generalship enabled him to win. To the faults of the Confederate leader Colonel Chesney, however, is nowise blind. He condemns his acquiescence in that fatal "laxity of discipline which throughout the war clogged the movements of the Confederates and robbed their most brilliant victories of their results," his neglect to purge his command of the inefficient officers whose example of itself was ruinous to discipline; his failure to reorganize the commissariat by enforcing on the Confederate Government the necessity of bringing the supply of his soldiers' wants more directly under the control of those who command them—a failure which was to show such sad fruit in the spectacle of the ragged and starving men who made that last heroic stand before the overwhelming forces of Grant. But after all deductions made, the figure of the great Virginian soldier stands out beyond all others in Colonel Chesney's pages.

Highly interesting, too, though we have no space to notice it as fully as it deserves, is the essay on "Admirals Farragut and Porter and the Navy of the Union," tracing as it does the marvellous development of the maritime arm from its perfectly helpless condition at the outbreak of the war to the state in which it was enabled to render such effective service; from the day of empty dockyards, disaffected crews, and such a unity of control as is illustrated by the spectacle of a President secretly countermanding the order of his secretary of the navy, up to the time, but one year later, when New Orleans fell before an unprecedented level of naval skill and daring and the civil war was hemmed in, to flame, smoulder, and expire within its own dominions. Other noteworthy papers in Colonel Chesney's book are that on "De Fezensac's Recollections of the Grand Army," a memoir of "Henry Von Brandt, a German soldier of fortune," and the too little known story of "Chinese Gordon and the Taeping War." In this estimate of the military character of Napoleon, Colonel Chesney adopts an attitude equally removed from the superstitious reverence of Thiers, and the no less extravagant depreciation of those who saw in the French Emperor only an unscrupulous adventurer, "using his authority to throw into the field unheard-of masses of men, to whose numbers and courage, opposed to feebler adversaries, the long train of Imperial conquests was due." Colonel Chesney belongs to a third school of critics, whose cannone of criticism he gives, and they are well worthy of quotation:—

Lay aside, as far as may be, all prepossessions for or against the man, and look only at what the General did. Take nothing for granted in what, after all, are mere matters of evidence and fact. Accept no one-sided statement from any national historian who rejects what is distasteful to his authorities and uses only what suits his own theory. Believe not that any man ever lived who, in so dark and uncertain a science as war, had the gift of infallibility. Gather carefully from actual witnesses, high and low, such original material as they offer for the construction of the narrative. This once being safely formed, judge critically and calmly what was the conduct of the chief actor; how far his insight, calmness, personal control over others, and right use of his means were concerned in the result.

And in quoting these rules, we may add, in conclusion, that Colonel Chesney has acted fully up to them through the whole series of these essays.—(*Pall Mall Budget.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In spite of Mr. Gladstone's belief that all Foreign Affairs are to be settled by puns and doggrel, the time is at hand when Englishmen will be brought to see that their own welfare and safety are intimately connected with the conduct of the relations between their own and other countries. Through their misconduct we have already been brought into great peril and probably this year will not pass away before we reap some of the bitter fruits of that misconduct. It must not be forgotten that England not only allowed France to be crushed in the last war, but even lent a helping hand to the result by detaching her allies from her while leaving all hers to Prussia. France extinguished, there remain in reality but Russia and Prussia on the map of Europe, and even the simplest may now see how thoroughly these two Powers are acting in concert. Austria too is being gained by them, if not gained already, and England is left alone and unfriended in the face of armed Europe waiting only for the moment to dismember Turkey—which means establishing Russia at Constantinople—which means the downfall of England. Russia is already at the gates of India, entirely through the incapacity (to use no harder word) of those so-called English statemen whose mission it was to resist her advance, and who instead of doing that have facilitated it and declared themselves "in accord" with her. Turkey has been weakened, Circassia abandoned, Persia driven into the arms of the St. Petersburg Cabinet, and the course of Russia to India is clear and unmenaced. Without India England must sink below the rank of Holland, and that we should give it up without fighting is impossible. But to fight Russia with that Declaration of Paris round our necks which prevents us from using our naval power is equally impossible. Is there no young and uncorrupted member of the new House of Commons who will simply examine this point? Examination can but lead to conviction. Conviction must force into action every man who holds his country's existence dear. If half-a-dozen men would but leave these miserable Permissive Bills and Licensing Bills and occupy themselves somewhat with Imperial affairs there would be hope yet. But if England does not shortly resume her national arms she will never regain them; and then her fate is certain.—*Vanity Fair.*

COUNT MOLTKE ON THE PROSPECTS OF EUROPE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

Count Moltke, speaking in the German Reichstag, on the new military law, and specially alluding to Clause 1 in the Bill, which places the effective force of the army at 401,659 men in time of peace, after pointing out how necessary the army is for the maintenance of order at home, went on to say:—"What are our prospects abroad? The succeeding generation perhaps, more fortunate than ours, may hope to be rid of the armed peace which has long been inflicted on Europe. I can see no chance of such good fortune befalling us. A great historical event, such as the restoration of the German empire, is not accomplished in a trice. What we achieved by force of arms in six months we may perhaps be obliged to sustain by force of arms from attack for half a century. It is impossible to avoid seeing that we have acquired since the happy issue of our last war the respect of all but the sympathy of none. Everywhere we are met by the same distrust, the apprehension that Germany, with her increase of power, is to become a dangerous neighbour. In Belgium you will still find plenty of sympathizers with France, but few with Germany. Holland has begun the reconstruction of her line of forts and ditches, against whom I will not pretend to say. No German dreams of annexing Holland; for, though we conquered that country at the beginning of the century, it was not for ourselves, but for the Dutch. A pamphlet widely read in England describes an invasion not of the French but of the Germans. Denmark, too, has deemed it necessary to augment her fleet, and fortify the Island of Seeland, fearing an attack from us. At one time we are credited with the intention of annexing the Baltic provinces, at another of seizing the German provinces of the Austrian Empire. France, the neighbour with whom we are most concerned, is reforming the whole organism of her army, copying our military institutions, and passing them of as hers. She has introduced universal compulsory service, lasting in all twenty years, instead of twelve, as in Germany. The French Government is now in a position to embody 1,200,000 men into the active, and 1,000,000 into the territorial army. The National Assembly, without distinction of party or regard for economical considerations, is willingly making the greatest sacrifices in order to restore and extend the power of the army. More warlike than the War Minister, that body has compelled him to accept an additional sum of 17,000,000 francs in order to call up the second portion of the contingent, and its action is supported by the whole country. I believe that the great majority of Frenchmen are animated by a sincere desire for peace, but we have seen how a party may drag Government and people into the most unexpected resolutions. The cry which comes to us from the Vosges is the frantic desire for revenge. We do not wish to follow our neighbours in their scheme for extending the army; but, on the other hand, we must take care that it does not decline. The peace effective must be settled for a long period. Remember that every diminution of that effective makes itself felt over a term of twelve years, and we cannot tell what twelve years may bring forth. The mildest of men may be dragged into a quarrel if he has a troublesome neighbour. I believe that we shall show to the world that we are a powerful but yet a peaceful nation, that we do not wish to make war through love of glory or conquest. Indeed, I don't know what we should do with a morsel taken from Russia or France! I hope that we shall not merely keep the peace for a number of years, but impose it, as a moral necessity, upon other nations. Then, perhaps, people will come to see that a powertul Germany in the centre of Europe is the best guarantee for the peace of the old world. But, gentlemen, if you wish for peace, be ready for war; and I believe that it is our duty, in the present condition of Europe, to declare either that we have no need of a strong army, or else to accord all that is necessary for maintaining it in full force."

(*Manchester Evening News*, Feb. 21.)

It is not often that the voice of Count Moltke is heard; he is a man of deeds, not words. The picture of him impressed upon the popular mind is that of an elderly gentleman in spectacles sitting in a telegraphic office directing with the motion of a finger, or the hurried scratch of a pen, the movements of armies in the field. But, like many great warriors, he is a politician too. When he goes to war he knows what he is about; he is no mere expert in "the bloody business;" he understands the objects which the promoters of the conflict have in view; and when victory has crowned his efforts, the spirit of patriotism moves him to conserve with a firm hand what has been gained. He is not a soldier who sees nothing but the military aggrandisement of his country, and in this respect his recent remarkable speech on the German Army Bill is particularly noteworthy. He tells us that Belgium, however anti-German in its sympathies, is quite safe; that, though the Dutch have begun to fortify afresh their dykes, "he did not believe that there was a single man in Germany to whom the idea of annexing Holland had ever occurred," and that the notion of an attack on Soeland was as absurd as the conquest of the Baltic provinces, or the absorption of the German population of Austria. Our own celebrated "Battle of Dorking" comes in for a share of his ridicule. The purport of his speech is that Germany has got all that she wants in the way of territory, and that if she had more he thinks it would only be an embarrassment of riches. "For my part, I have not been able to make out what we should do with a conquered slice of Russia or France." The laughter which followed this remark smacks of the grim humour of the Teutonic mind. At the same time, and for reasons which cannot be easily disputed, he maintains that Germany will have to be in a state of preparation for war for fifty years to come. The new empire "has gained in respect everywhere, in love nowhere," and he sees that a great political work like that in which he has played so great a part is not to be perfected in a short time. If Germany is to secure her position it can only be done in one way.....One would wish to find a fallacy in these deliverances, but they proclaim truths to which even philanthropists cannot shut their eyes, though, it is to be hoped they leave to the moralist the prospects of a higher stage of civilization than the world has yet reached.

MR. DISRAELI'S POLICY.

(*Scotsman*, Feb. 23.)

Now that Mr. Disraeli has got office with power—at the head of a Government backed by a docile majority of nearly fifty—everybody is asking what he will do with it? Perhaps the reply to that question most likely to be accurate would be, that, for as long as possible, he will do nothing with it. He will be in no hurry for legislation: there is no measure that he has indicated a desire to see carried. So far, all we know is, that he will not undo the legislation of his predecessors, though he has been helped to office by his denunciation of it; and that he will stand fast for the 25th clause of the English Education Act. Some of his foolish friends have been talking of a Colonial policy which is to be inaugurated—something of the Macfielan order—which if it were proposed would either involve us in a war with some of our colonies, or drive them away from us in a few months. Mr. Disraeli is not likely to countenance such a blunder. He has made many mistakes in his time; but that is a mistake into which he is one of the last men likely to fall. He has the coming session in hand, with nothing but the Budget to disquiet him. . . . .

The reticence of the new Premier as to his policy—a reticence which is perfectly intelligible—is a severe trial to those who have to write Toryism for the public. They do not know what it is, or what it is to be, and they are manifestly uncomfortable. Apparently the fact that there is an actual majority against the Liberals can hardly be realized on the other side. The attitude of the journalistic representatives of the party has been so long one of attack that they seem incapable of at once assuming a really dignified pose. They are very much like a young man of sadly loose habits and a bad tongue, suddenly told, while still drunk and vituperative, that he has been made a bishop. The news might slightly sober him, and he would no doubt try to stand erect, and to change his cursing to blessing. But there is paralysis of the facial muscles and the tongue, and the look continues maudlin and the words foul. It might have been thought that enough had been said against Liberal statesmen and Liberal policy, yet within the last day or two there have been attacks upon Mr. Gladstone and misrepresentations of the policy of the late Government of a most disgraceful character. Here and there, apparantly without any intention that it should be so, the cursing slips into a blessing for a sentence or two; but it is only momentary, and then it gets back to its old feculent course again. No doubt the sort of thing is as offensive to Mr. Disraeli as it is to everybody else of decent taste. He has never exhibited, as one of his graces, a desire to dance on the graves of those he has slain in battle. He was described by Sir James Graham as the Red Indian of debate, who, by the use of the tomahawk, had cut his way to power; and there was truth as well as force in the description. But in office, while he is not assailed or in danger, no man has shown himself more suave than Mr. Disraeli—no one less inclined to say evil things of those who were opposed to him. He has now a majority on his side, and it will be one of the greatest surprises that he has ever furnished to the country if he should without provocation attack those who preceded him. He knows that such a way of fighting his battle would be suicidal. He has got office by attacks on the late Government; for the country was plainly a little tired of earnestness, and resolved to try a change. But he is perfectly well aware that there could be no shorter way out of office than to continue those attacks now. They have served their turn, and they may be put away with other stage properties which have been useful in the past, but are now unnecessary, and likely to cause accidents.

It may be fairly expected that Mr. Disraeli will meet Parliament with the blandest manner, and put off with a joke all suggestions that something should be done. He will pass the estimates, probably a good deal increased; he will vote down objections to his Budget; and he will try to do nothing more. And, in all likelihood, if the country would allow him, he would be content for two or three sessions to go on in the same way, while perfect silence was kept as to the lack of legislation. Mr. Disraeli is the Minister of "rest," and it is hardly likely to be his fault if he does not give the country enough of rest. But there are already a good many questions, large and small, which threaten to disturb him a little, and possibly, before long, a good deal. No one believes that there will be any desire on the Liberal side to harass the new Government, even if there were much power to do so. Mr. Disraeli is in office at the bidding of the country, and Liberals are not likely to set themselves against that voice. There are, however, some features in the recent election which will make attempts at legislation desirable. There is, for instance, the great beer question. Everybody knows how that has been used during the recent elections. If the publicans have not given Mr. Disraeli his majority, they have helped him very largely to attain it. And they have never pretended that their services were given in vindication of any broad principle. They were, and they said they were, actuated by the desire to serve their own trade interests, and by the will to punish the late Government, which had, as they conceived, injured those interests. Well, have they worked in vain? Is nothing to be done for the great beer interest? Will none of the gentlemen who, during the election and for many months previously, waxed so eloquent on the wrongs of the publicans and the iniquities of the Licensing Bill of Lord Aberdare—will none of these gentlemen seek to give effect to the views they put forward? The publicans are not the men to allow the matter to rest; they have been told, rightly or wrongly, that they have shown their overpowering strength in returning Tory members, and they will insist on having their bargain fulfilled. Nor can they be easily put aside on a plea of want of time. They do not ask for any measure of great detail. All they want is the repeal of Lord Aberdare's Act so far as it affects their hours of business, and some change in the powers of the police to interfere with them. That they will not get what they want is nothing to the purpose—they expect to get it, and will not be put aside by the new Government without remonstrance and, in the end, opposition. Beer, therefore, which has served Mr. Disraeli pretty well of late, may be expected to be one of his earliest difficulties.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

(*Le Temps*—Paris, Feb. 21.)

The *Journal Officiel* publishes an interesting circular of M. de Broglie against the tendencies to Bonapartists propagandism which have been displayed on the approach of the 16th of March. The Minister of the interior, making special allusion to the recent circular of the Duc de Padoue, calls the attention of the prefects to the political manifestations which it is calculated to excite. He does not admit that citizens may be publicly invited to "an indirect recognition of the right which the Prince Imperial is said to have to reign over France"; he looks upon this attempt as a protest against the decisions of the National Assembly and "a violation of the respect which is due to all its decrease." "If you discover," says he to the prefects, "the least attempt calculated to raise a doubt as to the validity of the sovereign decisions of the Assembly, you will inform me of it at once in order that I may act in such a way that repression may immediately follow the offance." One passage of the circular aims specially at "functionaries of any order and degree" who may be tempted to respond to the appeal of the Duc de Padoue: "You will invite them," says the Minister of the Interior, "to renounce that intention which the Government cannot allow them to carry out. Indeed, the fact that such an act may be considered as a disobedience to the decrees of the National Assembly is a sufficient reason why they should abstain from doing so."

The country will be grateful to the Government for having at last assumed a proper attitude with regard to the intrigues of the Bonapartist party. We have never thought that those intrigues were very dangerous, but they were humiliating for the patriotism of the nation, and especially humiliating for the Government, whose attitude of resignation was already giving rise to many annoying comments. That apparent resignation was, we now see, only a period of reflection; the resolution now arrived at will disperse the evil rumours which were afloat, and will make people forget the unskilfulness of the semi-official organs which accredited those rumours.

M. de Broglie will gain approbation especially, for having connected his official recommendations with the vote of *decheance* passed by the National Assembly at Bordeaux. It is evidently that vote that he has in view and for which he demands respect when he opposes to the intended demonstration in favour of the Prince Imperial "the contrary decisions of the Assembly," and lays stress upon the respect due to all its decrees and to its sovereign decisions.

It was only a last lingering consideration for former allies, and for one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, that prevented M. de Broglie from writing in plain letters that word *decheance* which can be read between each line of his circular.

However that may be, the blow has been dealt and we ask with some curiosity what effect will be produced